

In the United States Court of Federal Claims
OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

Filed: July 29, 2019

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LAURETTA HARVEY,

Petitioner,

v.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN SERVICES,

Respondent.

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* No. 16-705V
* Special Master Sanders
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* Attorneys' Fees and Costs
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Ronald C. Homer, Conway, Homer, P.C., Boston, MA, for Petitioner.

Debra A. Filteau Begley, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., for Respondent.

DECISION ON ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS¹

On June 16, 2016, Laretta Harvey ("petitioner") filed a petition for compensation pursuant to the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program.² 42 U.S.C. §§ 300aa-10 to 34 (2012). The petition alleged that the tetanus, diphtheria, acellular pertussis ("TDaP") vaccine petitioner received on August 11, 2013 caused her to suffer from optic neuritis. On November 30, 2018, the parties filed a stipulation for award, which the undersigned adopted as her Decision awarding damages on December 3, 2018. ECF No. 56.

On March 21, 2019, petitioner filed an application for attorneys' fees and costs. ECF No. 61 ("Fees App."). Petitioner requests total attorneys' fees and costs in the amount of \$35,612.25

¹ The undersigned intends to post this Ruling on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website. **This means the ruling will be available to anyone with access to the Internet.** In accordance with Vaccine Rule 18(b), petitioner has 14 days to identify and move to redact medical or other information, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy. If, upon review, the undersigned agrees that the identified material fits within this definition, the undersigned will redact such material from public access. Because this unpublished ruling contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, the undersigned is required to post it on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002. 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2012) (Federal Management and Promotion of Electronic Government Services).

² National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, Pub L. No. 99-660, 100 Stat. 3755. Hereinafter, for ease of citation, all "§" references to the Vaccine Act will be to the pertinent subparagraph of 42 U.S.C. § 300aa (2012).

(representing \$33,247.00 in fees and \$2,365.25 in costs). Fees App. at 1-2. Pursuant to General Order No. 9, Petitioner warrants that she has not incurred any costs related to the prosecution of her petition. ECF No. 62. Respondent responded to the motion on April 4, 2019, indicating that he “is satisfied the statutory requirements for an award of attorneys’ fees and costs are met in this case” and requesting that the undersigned “exercise her discretion and determine a reasonable award for attorneys’ fees and costs.” Resp’t’s Resp. at 2–3 (ECF No. 63). Petitioner did not file a reply thereafter.

This matter is now ripe for consideration.

I. Reasonable Attorneys’ Fees and Costs

The Vaccine Act permits an award of reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs. § 15(e). The Federal Circuit has approved the lodestar approach to determine reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs under the Vaccine Act. *Avera v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 515 F.3d 1343, 1348 (Fed. Cir. 2008). This is a two-step process. *Id.* First, a court determines an “initial estimate . . . by ‘multiplying the number of hours reasonably expended on the litigation times a reasonable hourly rate.’” *Id.* at 1347–48 (quoting *Blum v. Stenson*, 465 U.S. 886, 888 (1984)). Second, the court may make an upward or downward departure from the initial calculation of the fee award based on specific findings. *Id.* at 1348.

It is “well within the special master’s discretion” to determine the reasonableness of fees. *Saxton v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 3 F.3d 1517, 1521–22 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *see also Hines v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 22 Cl. Ct. 750, 753 (1991). (“[T]he reviewing court must grant the special master wide latitude in determining the reasonableness of both attorneys’ fees and costs.”). Applications for attorneys’ fees must include contemporaneous and specific billing records that indicate the work performed and the number of hours spent on said work. *See Savin v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 85 Fed. Cl. 313, 316–18 (2008). Such applications, however, should not include hours that are “‘excessive, redundant, or otherwise unnecessary.’” *Saxton*, 3 F.3d at 1521 (quoting *Hensley v. Eckerhart*, 461 U.S. 424, 434 (1983)).

Reasonable hourly rates are determined by looking at the “prevailing market rate” in the relevant community. *See Blum*, 465 U.S. at 895. The “prevailing market rate” is akin to the rate “in the community for similar services by lawyers of reasonably comparable skill, experience and reputation.” *Id.* at 895, n.11. Petitioners bear the burden of providing adequate evidence to prove that the requested hourly rate is reasonable. *Id.*

Special masters can reduce a fee request *sua sponte*, without providing petitioners notice and opportunity to respond. *See Sabella v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 86 Fed. Cl. 201, 209 (Fed. Cl. 2009). When determining the relevant fee reduction, special masters need not engage in a line-by-line analysis of petitioners’ fee application. *Broekelschen v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 102 Fed. Cl. 719, 729 (Fed. Cl. 2011). Instead, they may rely on their experience with the Vaccine Program to determine the reasonable number of hours expended. *Wasson v. Sec’y of Dep’t of Health & Human Servs.*, 24 Cl. Ct. 482, 484 (1991), *rev’d on other grounds and aff’d in relevant part*, 988 F.2d 131 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Just as “[t]rial courts routinely use their prior experience to reduce hourly rates and the number of hours claimed in attorney fee requests . . . Vaccine program

special masters are also entitled to use their prior experience in reviewing fee applications.” *Saxton*, 3 F.3d at 1521.

a. Hourly Rates

The decision in *McCulloch* provides a framework for consideration of appropriate ranges for attorneys’ fees based upon the experience of the practicing attorney. *McCulloch v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, No. 09-293V, 2015 WL 5634323, at *19 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Sept. 1, 2015), *motion for recons. denied*, 2015 WL 6181910 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Sept. 21, 2015). The Court has since updated the *McCulloch* rates, and the Attorneys’ Forum Hourly Rate Fee Schedules for 2015–2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019 can be accessed online.³

The undersigned has reviewed the requested rates for various Conway, Homer, P.C. attorneys and staff (the billing records indicate that Ms. Lauren Faga performed the majority of the attorney work, although five other attorneys and numerous law clerks and paralegals also worked on the case) and finds that the requested rates are consistent with what these attorneys and staff have previously been awarded for their Vaccine Program work. *See, e.g., McClusky v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, No. 17-841V, 2019 WL 2407399, at *2 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. May 16, 2019). Accordingly, the requested rates are reasonable and no adjustment is necessary.

b. Hours Expended

Attorneys’ fees are awarded for the “number of hours reasonably expended on the litigation.” *Avera*, 515 F.3d at 1348. Counsel should not include in their fee requests hours that are “excessive, redundant, or otherwise unnecessary.” *Saxton*, 3 F.3d at 1521.

Upon review, the undersigned finds the billed hours (153.0) to be mostly reasonable. The only reduction is for 1.0 hour billed at the end of the case for “case finalization” by a paralegal. This entry is vague because it does not allow the undersigned to ascertain what work is actually being performed. Accordingly, the undersigned will deduct **\$145.00** from the final award of fees and award petitioner **\$33,102.00**.

c. Attorneys’ Costs

Like attorneys’ fees, a request for reimbursement of attorneys’ costs must be reasonable. *Perreira v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 27 Fed. Cl. 29, 34 (Fed. Cl. 1992). Petitioner requests

³ The 2015–2016 Fee Schedule can be accessed at:

<http://www.cofc.uscourts.gov/sites/default/files/Attorneys-Forum-Rate-Fee-Schedule2015-2016.pdf>. The 2017 Fee Schedule can be accessed at: <http://www.cofc.uscourts.gov/sites/default/files/Attorneys-Forum-Rate-Fee-Schedule-2017.pdf>. The 2018 Fee Schedule can be accessed at:

<http://www.cofc.uscourts.gov/sites/default/files/Attorneys%20Forum%20Rate%20Fee%20Schedule%202018.pdf>. The 2019 Fee Schedule can be accessed at:

<http://www.cofc.uscourts.gov/sites/default/files/Attorneys%20Forum%20Rate%20Fee%20Schedule%202019.pdf>. The hourly rates contained within the schedules are updated from the decision in *McCulloch*, 2015 WL 5634323.

a total of \$2,365.25 in attorneys' costs. Most of this amount (\$1,375.00) is for the work of petitioner's previous counsel, Ms. Stephanie Gelber, who began work on this case in early 2014 before transferring the matter to Conway, Homer, P.C. The billing records indicate that Ms. Gelber billed 5.0 hours of work at \$275.00 per hour. Fees App. Ex. B. Her online bio indicates that Ms. Gelber was barred in 1984, giving her approximately 30 years of legal experience at the time she performed work in this case.⁴ Accordingly, the undersigned finds that her requested rate of \$275.00 per hour is reasonable for an attorney of her experience located in Buffalo, New York.

Ms. Gelber's hours, however, require some reduction. The billing records indicate that Ms. Gelber billed in increments of 0.25 hours, with that amount of time billed as the minimum to complete any task, including reading e-mails and telephone calls. Fees App. Ex. B. The undersigned has previously noted that billing in minimum increments greater than 0.1 hours is not permissible in the Vaccine Program as such billing practices can frequently result in overbilling. *See Sheridan v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs.*, No. 17-669V, 2019 WL 948371, at *3 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Jan. 31, 2019); *Meadows v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs.*, No. 16-861V, 2018 WL 6292565, at *2 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Oct. 31, 2018). The undersigned shall therefore reduce Ms. Gelber's hours by 10%, resulting in a reduction of **\$137.50**.

The remainder of the costs are for obtaining medical records, postage, and the Court's filing fee. These costs are all typical of Vaccine Program litigation and petitioner has provided adequate documentation supporting all requested costs. The undersigned will therefore reimburse them in full. Accordingly, petitioner is entitled to final attorneys' costs of **\$2,227.75**.

II. Conclusion

Based on all the above, the undersigned finds that petitioner is entitled to the following award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs:

Attorneys' Fees Requested	\$33,247.00
(Reduction to Fees)	- (\$145.00)
Total Attorneys' Fees Awarded	\$33,102.00
Attorneys' Costs Requested	\$2,365.25
(Reduction of Costs)	- (\$137.50)
Total Attorneys' Costs Awarded	\$2,227.75
Total Attorneys' Fees and Costs	\$35,329.75

In accordance with the Vaccine Act, 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-15(e) (2012), the undersigned has reviewed the billing records and costs in this case and finds that petitioner's request for fees and costs, other than the reductions noted above, is reasonable. **Accordingly, the undersigned awards the following:**

⁴ STEPHANIE S. GELBER – GELBER & O'CONNELL LLC, <https://www.gelberoconnell.com/about-us/attorneys/stephanie-s-gelber/> (last visited June 24, 2019).

- 1) **A lump sum in the amount of \$35,329.75, representing reimbursement for petitioner's attorneys' fees and costs, in the form of a check payable to petitioner and her attorney, Mr. Ronald Homer.**

In the absence of a motion for review filed pursuant to RCFC Appendix B, the Clerk of the Court shall enter judgment in accordance herewith.⁵

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/Herbrina D. Sanders
Herbrina D. Sanders
Special Master

⁵ Entry of judgment can be expedited by each party's filing of a notice renouncing the right to seek review. Vaccine Rule 11(a).